# HELPING SPAIN IN CUBA.

VOL. LXIII.-NO. 249.

CLEVELAND'S LAST EFFORT TO HURT THE PATRIOTS' CAUSE.

Eashing the Horse Case to the Sunsam Court in the Hope of Obtaining More Means of Suppressing Filibustering Unprecedented Maste to Get a Decision.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- The Supreme Court of the United States to-day granted the motion kept burning on the coffin and on a bureau submitted by the Government yesterday, to adnear it. vance on the docket the case of Capt. Wiborg and others, convicted in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania of violating the neutrality laws by fitting out and sailing a filibustering expedition in aid of the Cuban insurgents. May 18 was set for the hearing of the case, the court having agreed already to adjourn for the term

on May 25. In the opinion of many Congressmen interested in the Cuban question, including some of the best lawyers in both Houses, the action of the Attorney General in asking for the hearing of the case in advance of its regular order was a ost remarkable illustration of the hostility of the Cleveland Administration to the Cubans in their struggle for independence, and makes it plain that the President and Secretary Olney and all other members of the Cabinet are doing all in their power to aid the Spanish Government in suppressing the rebellion. The conviction of Capt. Wiborg and the others is, as has been pointed out to the court, the first that has been recorded by any court since the Cuban war began. Although there have been many cutions for violations of the neutrality lawa, with this single exception the decisions of the courts have been in favor of the defendants. In setting forth to the court the reasons why the Government desires an early decision in the pending case, the Solicitor-General referred to the President's proclamation of June 12, 1895, warning citizens of the United States against violation of the neutrality laws, and admonish-ing all officers of the Government to be alert in defending them. The Solicitor-General also represented to the court that there was every reason to believe that during the coming summer recess the Government would be called upon to institute further prosecutions, involving the questions involved in the present case, and that

the law officers were therefore desirous of know-

ing what the law was, so that it could be

That is the only reason set forth in the arguments of Attorney-General Harmon and Solictor-General Courad in support of the motion to advance the case, the record of which was filed in court only on last Friday. W. Hallett Phillips, the attorney of the Cuban Legation in this city, who represents the defendants in error, never heard until Saturday that the Government would move to advance the case, and it was therefore a hastily prepared rejoinder to the Solicitor-General's argument that he filed in court to-day. He set forth that there would not be adequate time this month to present properly the case to the court, and contended that the Government failed to show sufficient reasons why the case should be so hurried. He pointed out that if the law officers needed decisions of a court to instruct them in prosecuting future violations of the law, they could find the same in the instructions of the various Judges who had passed upon similar cases, all of their decisions, as admitted by the Solicitor-General, being in favor of the defendants. The Government, moreover, Mr. Phillips said, experienced no difficulty in properly performing its international obligations under the neutrality laws for the hundred years of their existence without any declaration of the United States Surreme Court, although during that time there had been a number of ware in which United States citizens had been involved commercially or otherwise. tor-General Courad in support of the motion to

number of wars in which United States citizens had been involved commercially or otherwise. Mr. Phillips directed attention to the fact that the Cuban war which lasted from 1838 to 1878 was the cause of the most rigid enforcement of the neutrality laws by the United States Government, and that the archives contained a great number of precedents touching the action of the Government under them.

In behalf of the motion to advance the case Attorney-General Harmon said to the court that there was but one point to be determined, and that was: What constitutes an armed force? Mr. Phillips held that it would be folly to pretend that the argument on such a grave question as this could be prepared properly and presented to the court within two weeks. Many of the older authorities, he said, were to be found only in books of trials not easy to obtain, while only in books of trials not easy to obtain, while ban cause. This Senator said also that he had been informed on high authority that Secretary Olney wrote a private communication to the Supreme Court Justices, which was considered by them in their consultation regarding the motion for the advancement of the case, appealing to them to grant the hearing during the present term and not allow it to go over until the opening of the October term, as requested by the counsel for the defence. Such haste, the Senators aid, in pressing an important case never has been known before in the United States Supreme Court. The record was filed on Friday, the attorney for the defendants notified on Saturday, the argument in behalf of the motion to advance the case presented on Monday, and the reply of the defendants counsel submitted and the decision of the Court handed down on Tuesday, giving fourteen days, Sundays included, to prepare the case for argument.

# THE COMPETITOR'S CREW.

All but Two of the Prisoners to Be Shot-Various Fights.

HAVANA, May 5 .- The trial of the men who were captured on the schooner Competitor, which was landing a filibustering expedition when seized by a Spanish war ship, is believed to have resulted in the acquittal of two of the risoners. The others have been sentenced to be shot. The prisoners are still "incomunicado." Dr. José Manuel Delgardo, who was almost killed by Spanish troops, has recovered from the effects of his injuries. He will sail Satur-

day for the United States. Two insurgent bands attacked the town of Guanajay, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Heavy firing has been heard near Cabanas, but no details of any fighting at that place have

Col. Tort reports that his command has had an engagement with the insurgents under Agra-

Col. Tort reports that his command has had an engagement with the insurgents under Agramonte near San Nicolas, province of Havana. The insurgents lost seven killed. The troops lost a surgeon and one private wounded. Parties of insurgents attacked the towns of Ranchuelo. Esperanza, and Vega Alta, but were repuised.

Col. Deigado reports that he has cantured an insurgent vamp near Rodas, in the Cienfuegos district. Ten insurgents were killed and one captured. The troops lost only one killed. Insurgents have tried to destroy with dynamite the tracks, bridges, and colverts of the railway between Matanzas and Havana. Fires are reported from different sections of the fallway between Matanzas and Havana. Fires are reported from different sections of the fallway between Matanzas and Havana. These are reported from different sections of the falland. The buildings on many farms and estates especially near Quivicar, province of Havana, have been destroyed.

The insurgent leader Horges and twelve other insurgents have surrendered to the authorities at Guira de Melena, province of Havana.

The insurgents have burned over 100 houses in the town of Funta Hrava, near this city. Several persons perished in the fames, tien. Pando has been authorized to return to Spain.

Washington, May 5.—Mr. Call (Dem. Fla.) offered in the Senate a resolution requesting the President to Drofest against the execution of United States citizens captured aboard the schooner Competitor by a Spanish cruiser, and to request and demand of the towerment of Spain that they shall not be authorized to cruiser.

Air. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) remarked that if the facis were as stated by Mr. Call—that the vessel was merely carrying war material—it was the manifest duty of the Freedom to interfere, and it was rather unusual to request the President to do his duty. He would like to see how the resolution looked in print. He therefore objected. The resolution went over until to-

### A COFFIN AMID FLAMES.

Vata Efforts of Two Women to Remove It The Corpse's Moustnehe Singed.

William Fay died on Monday at 09 South First street, Williamsburgh, where he, his wife, and their 20-year-old daughter, Carrie, occu pled the first floor and basement. His body was embalmed, and yesterday afternoon it was put in a black cloth-covered coffin and placed pear the windows in the parlor. It was left open. Neurly all of the front wall, including the win dows, were draped in black, while candles were

The heat in the room last evening caused Miss Fay to open one of the windows. Afterward, while she and her mother were at supper in the front basement, the wind blew a window cur-tain into the blaze of a candle. The curtain was set on fire, and the flames spread to the drapery and then to the coffin.

Miss Fay smelled smoke, and called her moth er's attention to it. Both went up to the parlor, where they first tried to smother the fire on the coffin. Then they pulled down the burning curtain and drapery, but could not put out the fire. Just then Deputy Coroner Rogers reached the house. He had called, in order that he might approve the death certificate. He had seen the fire at the windows, and had called Albert Snow, a fireman who lives near by, to help him

fire at the windows, and had called Albert Snow, a fireman who lives near by, to help him put it out.

When the two men entered the house they found Miss Fay and her mother making a vain endeavor to carry the heavy coffin out of the room, which was now filled with smoke.

The fire had spread to the satin work inside the coffin, and had even singed the left side of the dead man's monstache. Rogers and the fireman carried the coffin into the hall. In the mean time Miss Fay tried to beat out the flames with the lid of the coffin.

The varnish on the lid caught fire, and she threw it out on an extension shed. It set fire to other woodwork, but the deputy Coroner and the fireman succeeded in putting out the blaze, both there and in the room. Mrs. Fay and her daughter slightly burned themselves while trying to carry the coffin to a place of safety. The fire did a damage of about \$50.

# MRS. GAFFEY'S ELOPEMENT.

Took \$2,500 with Her When She Ran Away with Her Consumptive Lover.

On April 29 Capt. O'Brien of the Central Office Detective Bureau received a telegram from Charles R. Wright, Chief of Police of Syracuse, saying that a couple had eloped from that city, and that they would probably go to New York. Chief Wright telegraphed that the woman in the case was Mrs. Mamie E. Gaffey, and that she had carried away with her \$2,500. The man in the case. Chief Wright said, was Carl Becker, a consumptive iron moulder

Yesterday Capt. O'Brien received a letter from the woman's husband saying that the eloping couple were in New York, and would prob

ing couple were in New York, and would probably visit Becker's brother-in-law, L. L. Louck, a wholesale fruit dealer living at 263 West Twentieth street.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Detectives Foye and Dale, who had been detailed on the case, saw Mrs. Gaffey and Becker coming out of Louck's house. The detectives followed the couple to Eighth avenue, and there arrested the woman. She took her arrest coolly, and admitted her identity. When brought to Police Headquarters she refused to tell why she had left ber husband. When Capt. O'Brien asked her if she didn't think she did a foolish act in running away with a consumptive, she answered:

ast in running away with a consumptive, she answered:

"No: people say he has consumptive, she but I don't believe it. He only has a bad cough. But I'll never live with my husband again, although he always treated me right and gave me plenty of money. I saved this money and put it in the bank. At one time he gave \$500 to me. So the money I drew from the bank is my own. You may take me back to Syracuse, but that's all you can do with me."

When searched by the matron at the Mercer street station \$2,340 were found in Mrs. Gaffey's pockets.

The woman will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court today. On being locked up in a cell last night she said:
"My husband has \$3,000 in the bank, and owns a house in Syracuse. What more does he want?"

# INMAN, STRONG, SAGE, AND GOULD.

B. T. Commissioner Doesn't Like the Mayor's Doings-Mayor Gives film a Hint. only in books of trials not easy to obtain, while the recent precedents are contained in instructions of the court to the jury in different sections of the country, as yet unreported and not in possession of counsel. Notwithstanding these objections the court decided that the case should be heard on May 18 and, in doing so, strengthened the public belief that Mr. Phillips hit the nail on the head when he intimated what the Administration really desired was a decision in line with that of the Philadeiphia court, so that the full power of the Government might be used during the coming summer to put down all attempts to fit out expeditions in aid of the Cuban insurgents.

A member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations asaid to-day that there seemed to be little doubt that the Administration was cooperating in every possible way with the Spanish Government to aid it in putting down the Cuban rebellion and that the auxiety for a Supreme Court decision sustaining the conviction of the friends of Cuba by the Philadeiphia court was the boldest and most determined move yet made to show its hostility to the Cuban cause. This Senator said also that he had been informed on high authority that Secretary Olney wrote a private communication to the Supreme Court Justices, which was considered in favor of a hole in the ground, and that he Supreme Court Justices, which was considered in favor of a hole in the ground, and that he Supreme Court Justices, which was considered in favor of a hole in the ground, and that he Supreme Court Justices, which was considered that the conferences that have been held between Mayor Strong and George Gould and Russell Sage in regard to extensions of the elevated system of the Manhattan Railway Company. Mr. Inman said yesterday: "All I know of these conferences is what I see in the papers, and speaking as a Rapid Transit Commissioner I think that it is ungracious in Mayor Strong and Russell Sage in regard to extensions of the elevated system of the Manhattan Railway Company. Mr. Inman said Rapid Transit Commissioner John H. Inman Mayor is treating the Rapid Transit Commission with disrespect. It alone has the power to grant extensions to the Manhattan system, and the Mayor has no authority to carry out any plans. I think that it would be more manly of Messrs, Gould and Sage to come before the Rapid Transit Commission with any plans they may wish to have adopted, instead of slipping into the back door of the City Hall and conferring privately with the Mayor. If it is true that Mayor Strong has said that he was not in favor of 'a hole in the ground,' and that he is not in favor of an underground system and does not think it will be built, then these expressions would indicate that he is working in conjunction with Messrs, Gould and Sage in an effort to prevent the construction of any underground road".

Mr. Inman said that he had not conferred with the other members of the Rapid Transit

ground road".

Mr. Inman said that he had not conferred with the other members of the Rapid Transit Commission on this subject.

When these remarks were laid before the Mayor he said:

"Mr. Inman has a perfect right to his onlinons, and has the right to express them. So have I. I know it's no business of mine to bother about the underground railway. It isn't now, but I guess it will be when they come to me tomorrow to ask me to sign that Rapid Transit bill. That's all I've got to say."

T. R. Graham of Young, Smyth, Field & Co. PHILADELPHIA, May 5.-Nothing is known of

the whereabouts of Theodore R. Graham, a member of the firm of Young, Smyth, Field & Co., importers of hoslery, notions, and white goods at 816, 818, and 820 Market street, who disappeared at the close of business on Thursday last. That Graham used personally a large amount of the firm's money was admitted to day by Isaac S. Smyth of the firm, but the amount of the peculations Mr. Smyth refused to tell. It is believed that Graham's shortage is between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and it is said that all of this was lost in slock speculation.

Mr. Smyth said that the transactions took place several years ago, and that Graham had succeeded in covering up the shortage. The firm knew nothing of the matter until Graham made a confession through a leiter to his partners. No effort apparently is being made to capture the absconding partner. Mr. Smyth declared that the affair will not embarrass the firm: that it will meet all obligations as they mature and before they mature.

As an outcome of the discovery of Graham's appropriation, John Field, the other member of the firm, and ex-Fostmaster of Philadelphia, will resign the Presidency of the Mechanics' National Hank to devote his whole time to the firm's business. Mr. Smyth, who was in California on a pleasure tour, was hastily called to Philadelphia. Graham is 50 years old, and with the West Green Street Presbyterian Church. He had been a member of the firm for several years, and was trusted implicitly. amount of the peculations Mr. Smyth refused

# BROWN'S ROOSTER WAKES HUSSEY.

Brown Says Hussey Goes to Bed Too Enriv-The Case Is Adjourned. Thomas J. Brown of 155 Chauncey street, Brooklyn, owns a rooster. Albert J. Hussey lives at 194 Hainbridge street. The houses stand rear to rear. Hussey says that the rouster crows before day break and that sleep is impossible. He told his story to Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Court, where Mr. Brown slood ready to defend his roceter.

"This man Hussey," said Brown, "goes to bed about haif past 0 o'clock every night, and, of course, he can't sleep after y or 3 in the moranis." morning."

Justice Walsh appointed a hearing for next

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# HAMMOND STOOD LOYAL

HE RAISED THE TRANSVAAL FLAG AND REFUSED TO FIGHT.

An American Uttlander, Working for Hammond's Pardon, Tells How He Acted on the Day of Jameson's Raid-The Boers Were Meretful to the Entrapped Raiders,

Fletcher Webster Jewell, an American Uitlander, arrived in this city from Washington, where he had been to lay the case of John Hays Hammond before the President, several days ago. He came from the Transvaal two weeks ago, but went direct to Washington with Mrs. Jewell and Frank Strong Stott of Stottville, N. Y., an old friend of Hammond who is interesting himself in his behalf.

Mr. and Mrs. Jewell were seen at the Waldorf vesterday by a Sun reporter. Mrs. Jewell was a nurse in the improvised hospital where the wounded were housed after the battle between the invaders and the Boers. Both husband and wife are stanch friends of John Hays Hammond, and believe that the United States authorities can secure his pardon. They have prepared a petition for Hammond's pardon, which has already been signed by over 200 members of Congress, as well as by Vice-President Sevenson. In speaking of Hommond's attitude when the news of Jameson's approach reached Johannesburg, Mr. Jewell said yesterday:

"Hammond rose up in the meeting in the United Gold Fields building on Jan. 1 last and demanded to know what they were going to fight for, anyway. 'I'd like to know.' he said, 'why we are fighting and what we are Then he went to the roof of the United Gold Fields building and raised the flag of the Transvaal on the staff there, and, pointing to it, said: 'There is the only flag I'll fight under, if fight I must.' My wife has got a picture showing this flag floating from the staff. She took the picture two minutes after the flag was raised by John Hays Hammond. The other men at that meeting sere George Farrar, Col. Rhodes, Lionel Philips, and Charles Leonard. Leonard was the man who, the very day before, on Dec. 31, 1895, stood up in the public square in Johan-

ips, and Charles Leonard. Leonard was the man who, the very day before, on Dec. 31, 1895, stood up in the public square in Johannesburg and declared war on behalf of the Uitlanders, and he is the one man of them all who has escaped. He very wisely went back to England and avoided arrest.

"If Jameson had affected an entrance into Johannesburg no doubt but he would have soon forced the Government to come to terms, and the only reason he didn't was because he did not stick to the road he started out on. Either his guides didn't know the twist the road takes a few miles beyond, or eise they deliberately deceived him. It seems incredible that such an error could be made by men conversant with the country. However, I'm not prepared by any means to say that Jameson was deceived.

"The situation was thus: The mines in that section are located on the top of two ridges, called koppes. These ridges are very high, and run parallel up to within a dozen miles of the city. There they come together, or rather one of them makes a sudden turn and comes straight toward the other. Then the single ridge goes on to Johannesburg. Between these two ridges is a deep, wild valley, and it was in this valley that the Boers caught Jameson. Before reaching these rilges, at a place called Doorhop, Jameson had an encounter with a handful of Boers, and had driven them back. He had then proceeded along the ridge and kept on toward Johannesburg until he reached an old worked-out mine called the 5the mine.

"At the time I was less than three-quarters of a mile away, and I could see everything plainly. From the Stive mine, looking toward Johannesburg was to ge and kept on toward Johannesburg was consultation. They decided raturally that they were away over miles to the right, and on a straight line with the other ridge. A halt they were away over miles to the right, and on took a turn, and that it would lend then safely to the city, and so they did what was matural under the circumstances, they started down into the valley to reach the other ridg

came out, and from the other side, where they had been defeated a few hours before by Jameson, came others, and, dashing along the ridge, they did some remarkable shooting. The Boers are commanded by Field Cornets, a rank equivalent to that of a Colonel in our army. On the day in questien the Field Cornets, a rank equivalent to that of a Colonel in our army. On the day in questien the Field Cornet had given orders that no man of the enemy must be killed if it was possible to bring him down otherwise. The order was carried out as far as possible.

"When the Boers from the rear swung along the ridge they were two or three hundred yards apart, coming along at a terrific pace. Suddenly they would stop put ride to shoulder, take a shot, and resume their way. A little way beyond they would repeat the performance, and in this way the men under Jameson were under a constant fire from a ring of expert marksmen, which kept moving around and around them. I'll give you some flatres which will show you just how obedient to orders a Boer is, and how well able to obey orders such as the Field Cornet gave to his little band on that day. After the surrender thirty-seven wounded men were carried to the hospital. Four of these were Boers, the remaining thirty-three members of Jameson's band. The examination of their wounds revealed the fact that only two had been shot shove the waist.

"During all of this time the greatest excitement prevailed in Johannesburg. A mob packed the streets around the United Gold Fields building and yelled and shouted for news. The people were in a frenzy, for it was known all over the Transvani that Jameson was coming. Scouts had been out on herseback and on bicycles to report Jameson's movements, and they had spread the word that Jameson might be expected at \$45 o'clock that afternoon. The mobs cheered him, and women were in every window of every house on the main streets, loaded down with garlands of flowers which they had prepared to strew in his path. Sir Jacobus A. De Wet, the English Consul, had

strained by the officers of the United Gold Fields.

"At 214 o'clock that afternoon there came to the United Gold Fields building the word of Jameson's surrender. The officers wouldn't believe it, and they kept the news from the waiting crowd until it was confirmed. Then Leonard went to the window and yelled out the news to the mob. There was a dead silence for a moment, and then a dull roar. But for the few cooler heads in the crowd there would have been one of the most violent riots then and there."

the few cooler heads in the crowd there would have been one of the most violent riots then and there."

In teiling of what she learned while a nurse in the hospital, Mrs. Jewell said:

"Those men who came with Jameson had no idea that they would be called on to engage in a battle: In fact, they told me they didn't expect to even have to light. They supposed, they said, that they were coming to protect women and children, and it was pitiful to hear them tell how at each hait they made along the line of march they would get the word from those on command: 'Well, the Johannesburg boys will meet us at the next stop.' They were a handsome lot of men, and were splendidly equipped. Their riles were the very best, their saidles of the best quality, and their entire equipment better than anyhing in the whole Transvan!.

"The prisoners, themselves had the greatest admiration for the Boers, and raid that they had never had such treatment in their lives before. One of the wounded, tapt. Coventry, a son of the Earl of Coventry, was particularly enthusiastic. He said if positions were reversed, there wouldn't have been a Boer left. They had good reason to be grateful, these men, for in five days a dry goods store was turned into the best kind of a hospital, and the wounded were treated with remarkable consideration."

"Freedent Krüger," said Mr. Jewell. "had

these men, for in five days a dry goods store was turned into the best kind of a hospital, and the wounded were treated with remarkable consideration."

"President Krüger," said Mr. Jewell. "had to stay up with his Cabinet all night after the fight in order to save the lives of the prisoners. The others were for killing the whole crowd, but Krüger talked them out of it. On the public square at Preteris, when the mobwere howling for Jameson's life, the leader of the ill fated expedition lighted a character, folded his arms, and smiled. Jameson is a brave man. the ill fated expedition lighted a cigarette, folded his arms, and smiled. Jameson is a brave man.

"It. E. Brown, formerly a member of Congress in this country," said Mr. Jewell, in conclusion, "was called on to speak in tonaif of the Uilancers. He told them just what he thought of the matter in innuance much like liammand's, and he was nearly mobiled by the rest of the conunities."

A copy of the petition to President Krüger to pardon Hammond was cabed to him the other day, at an expense of \$583. The retition new contains, besides the Vice-Fresident's name, the signatures of 79 Senators and 171 Representatives.

### WORD FROM CECIL RHODES.

Will Resign All His Offices and Return to England if Mr. Chamberlain Wishes. LONDON, May 5,-The Standard will say tomorrow that Mr. Chamberlain has received a message from Mr. Cecil Rhodes, in which the latter says that he places minself unreservedly

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in Mr. Chamberlain's hands. Mr. Rhodes offers to resign his membership in the Privy Council, to retire from the directorship of the British South Africa Company, and to return to England if Mr. Chamberlain ad-

vises him to do so.

It is understood that the matter was discussed by the Cabinet on Tuesday, and it is expected that Mr. Chamberlain will announce the decision arrived at to the House of Commons on The Daily News will say to-morrow it is un-

cil Rhodes left his resignation with the directors of the British South Africa Company, to be tendered whenever the directors so desired. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, spoke at a meeting to-night of the National Liberal Club. He said the state of af-fairs in South Africa was deplorable. The recent grave and momentous revelations must be discussed by Parliament in order to get at the

bottom of the transactions which had cast a

derstood that before he returned to Africa Ce-

dark shadow on England's name. The Liberals, he added, would support the Government if, as he believed, it would take measures to clear the nation's reputation from complicity in the Transvaal business, which had brought it into deep disgrace. If the Gov-ernment and nation failed in their duty, they would deserve the reproaches of unfriendly critics abroad.

PARIS, May 5, -The Pretoria correspondent of the Temps reaffirms that Sir Henry Brougham Loch, now Lord Loch of Drylaw, when Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa offered to aid a revolutionary movement in the Transvaal, and this in face of Lord Loch's donial of the original PRETORIA, May 5.-The convicted members

of the Johannesburg Reform Committee now have better food and are otherwise receiving excellent treatment. Their food is not now limited to the ordinary fare of bread, meat, &c., but they are permitted to have many luxuries.

#### OPENING OF THE VOLKSRAAD. President Kruger Expects It to Assist in

Restoring Rest and Peace. PRETORIA, May 5.-The Volksraad was opened yesterday afternoon. President Krüger, in his address to the chambers, reviewed the events of the year. He began by deploring the death of N. J. Smit, Vice-President of the South African Republic, who died about a month ago, and continued by saying that recent events which had been due to malevolence and scilish objects had interrupted the rest and peace of the country.

"It has ever been my object," he said, "to promote the development and prosperity of the republic in a peaceable manner, and I expect with the fullest confidence that during this session the Volkeraad will assist in restoring rest and peace, so that through our united cooperation the country may flourish and become prosperous to the benefit of all. Despite its troubles the country continues to be in friendly relations with foreign powers."

Tresident Krüger also expressed hope for a closer union with the Orange Free State, and declared that the mining industries of the country were prosperous, the native affairs peaceful, and the financial condition of the republic sound.

The Presidents of both chambers were re-elected. tinued by saying that recent events which had

# ARMOR PLATE FAILED.

The Largest Pinte Ever Fired at Split by the Shot at the Bethlehem Proving Grounds,

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 5 .- A test of armor at which the plate failed to come up to requirements was held to-day at the proving grounds of the Bethlehem Iron Company. The plate tested represented 500 tons of armor for the turrets of the battle ship Iowa. It was the largest plate ever fired at in the world. It was thick, and harveyized. Its weight was thirty-

The right leg of 9-year-old Sidney Wachter of 236 East 107th street was cut off by the wheels of a Lexington avenue trolley car near 105th street vesterday afternoon. He was on his way home from school with four or five companions. The car was bound south in charge of a green motorman named Murphy. William Wanamaker, an inspector of the road, had boarded toe car. He was not satisfied with the way the car. He was not attained with the way Murphy was managing the car, and set about giving him a lesson.

He had taken control of the car and Murphy the had taken control of the car and Murphy as watching him intently while listening to a directions, when the rar came upon the hoolbeys, who were chasing each other all er the roadway. Wachter ran in front of the r and it struck him down before the in-ector could bring it to a standstill. Both heels passed over the boy's right leg. He was taken to the Hariem Hospital, where his life is despaired of.
Inspector Wanamaker was arrested. The green metorman escaped arrest because of the inspector's assuming control of the car.

# INJURED BY A CABLE CAR.

A Brooklyn Woman Run Down in Third

Avenue-She May Die, While Mrs. Nellie Clark, 44 years old, of 507 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, was crossing Third avenue at Fourteenth street yesterday an open car, in charge of Gripman James Rooney, came down the street at great speed. The car struck the woman and knocked her to the side of the

track
She was picked up and carried to the sidewalk, where she lay surrounded by a crowd of
people for ten minutes until an ambulance arrived from Hellevue Hospital. she was then
unconscious.
The ambulance surgeon who examined her
said that both of her legs were broken. It is
thought that her inturies may prove fatal. The said that both of her legs were broken. It is thought that her injuries may prove fatal. The gripman was arrested by Foliceman Cowle of the East Twenty-second street station.

# Seven-year-old Charles Anderson's Skutt

Broken-The Bleyclist Arrested. Seven-year-old Charles Anderson of 561 fourth avenue, Brooklyn, while crossing Fourth avenue and Sixteenth street at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon was run into by Bicyclist William Lackey, aged 17 years, of 140 Twenty-first street, and buried several feet. The boy was rendered unconscious, and at the Sensy Ho-pital it was found that he had received a fracture of the skull as well as several internal injuries. Lackey, who is said to have been riding at a reckless speed, was arrested.

# POSTMAN'S BICYCLE STOLEN.

While He Was Looking for a Lost Screw a Bystander Rode Off with It.

Joseph Cleary, a letter carrier attached to tation H. reported to the Central Park police yesterday morning that he had been robbed of his bievie. While riding on the western driva-way Cleary lost a screw. He dismounted to his biterie. While riding on the western driva-way Cleary lost a screw. He dismounted to look for it and asked a bystander to hold his wheel, liy the time he found the acrewhe had lost his bicycle. The accommodating bystander had disappeared with it.

Popular Bemand for Hapld Transit! "Cuts no toe" with the more than popular demand for Riker's Expectorant, the only pleasant and cer-tain cure for a cough or cold - 4du

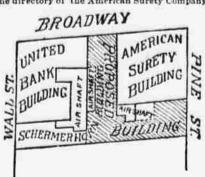
# ASTOR'S 21-STORY MENACE.

DUEL OF MILLIONAIRES -- WEAPONS, TALL TOWERS.

American Surety Company's Lafty Pile Threatened with an Enclosure that Will Shut Up the Windows on Two Sides of It-They Encroneh on J. J. Astor's Lines, To outside observers it looks as if there was to

be war between the rich American Surety Company and the still richer John Jacob Astor over the cornices, mouldings, and window sills of the giant American Surety building at the southeast corner of Pine street and Broadway, which, while agreeable to the eye and of great advan-tage to the appearance of the building, are said to be extremely offensive to Mr. Astor, because every inch of the air space which they occupy is

resumptively his space.
If there is to be such a war it will be an interesting and stubborn one. Everybody knows that Mr. Astor is many times a millionaire, and the directory of the American Surety Company



THE DUELLING GROUND.

is full of men of wealth, besides having in it a lot of prominent lawyers who would undoubtedly see that the company got all of its rights and equities in the courts. William L. Trenbolm is the President of the Surety Company, and among the trustees are William A. Wheelock, Cornelius N. Bliss, William B. Kendall, John H. Inman, George M.

Pullman, Elihu Root, Daniel G. Rollins, Fred-

erick W. Vanderbilt, Marcellus Hartley, John

A. McCall, Frederic R. Coudert, John Sloan, and Henry B. Plant. The capital stock is \$2,-500,000.

The evidence that is believed to indicate war is the filing of plans at the Building Department yesterday by John Jacob Astor for a new twenty-one-story building to be put up on the lots known as 96 and 98 Broadway and 3 and 5 Pine street. These lots are now occupied by a part of the T-shaped Schermerhorn building, which has faces on Broadway. Pine street, and Wall street, and the parts on which the proposed building would stand enclose the American Surety Company's building on the south



seventeen feet long, nine feet high, fifteen inches and east sides. If such a building were consevention feet long, fine feet inches still contain and harveyized. Its weight was thirty-eight tons. A 500-pound Carponter projectile, propelled by 154 pounds of powder at a velocity of 1.550 feet per second, was fired at the plate out of a ten-inch gun. The point of the projectile was embedded and welded in the plate and the remainder was shattered. The plate was split clear through. It was not thought best to continue the test further.

President Linderman of the Iron Company said the company knew that the plate had defects, but felt so confident it would withstand the test that they permitted it to be fired at the remove the curve level. It was completed a year ago, but before it was finished there were remove that trouble had arisen between its owners and Mr. Astor because of encoachments which it seems to make upon the company has the right to have another plate tested.

\*\*RUN DOWN BY A TROLLEY CAR\*\*

A Boy's Leg Cat Off in Lexington Avenue

\*\*RUN DOWN BY A TROLLEY CAR\*\*

\*\*A Boy's Leg Cat Off in Lexington Avenue\*\*

\*\*Leg Will Probably Blas\*\*

it gets above that building, which it does at its seventh story, its cornices and other ornamental parts, and even its window sills, project beyond these lines.

Above the height of the Schermerhorn building all four of its tall sides are finished alized in expensive style and pierced with windows. There are seven windows on each side at each story, and the whole of the fourteen stories, which tower above the Schermerhorn building, contain offices which are of great renting value, if the windows on the south and east sides were closed up this would greatly affect the value of the building. The building cost about \$1.750,000. About \$175,000 of this money was spent in work underground, for the foundations are sunk to solid rock, seventy feet below the sidewalk. This work was put down by means of pneumatic caissons. The Schermerhorn building is a comparatively new eight-story structure—one of the old kind, which carries its weight on walls of masonry instead of on steel columns like the Surety building.

Up as high as it goes it lies close against the Surety building on the south side without any open space there, and on the east side it shuts off any chance for windows except at the southeast corner, where it has an open court which allows of two windows on each story of the Surety building at that part of the east wall.

The new building, as indicated in the plans filed, would follow the same lines, except that this court would be extended so that about four windows would be completely closed, both for air and light. The new building is to be of iron and steel frame, and to go to rock with its foundations. The plans were drawn by Purdy & Henderson of the Haveneyer building, and according to the information filed at the limiting Department, the building is to be put up by contractor John Howney.

None of the Interested persons would talk about the matter yesterday. President Trenholm of the Surety Company sent out word that he had nothing to say, and Purdy & Henderson would teil nothing about Mr. Astors plans.

plans.

Tensants in the threatened floors of the Surety building were taken by surprise by the announcement that a building was likely to shut up their windows. "It would ruin our offices." several of them said, "but we do not understand how this could be done, for we have been stand how this could be done, for we have been led to beneve that the American Surety Company controlled, by leases or in some way, all of the surrounding property.

Then some of them took to speculating as to what the filing of the plans meant. Some thought it might mean war. These remembered that it had been said that the Surety Company was behind the recent attempt to secure legislation to restrict the height to which buildings might be constructed in New York hereafter, and some of these again thought the filing of the plans was to head off any such move in the future which would prevent putting up a tail building beside it, and that terhaps, the structure was not to be built at once, while others thought it mean business. Others again thought it was a move that, perhaps, the structure was not to he built at once, while others thought it meant business. Others again thought it was a move meant to force a suttlement of some kind with the Surety Company, for it has been understood that negotiations had been going on for a long time between the company and Mr. Astor, by which the Surety Company was to acquire an easement of light and air for the threatened windows.

The proposed new building would have, according to the plate, a frontage on lireadway of

windows.

The proposed new building would have, according to the plans, a frontage on Broadway of 41 feet 1 inch, and on Phic street of 38 feet 8 inches. The cost is stated as \$500,000, but it is believed that such a building would cost two or three times this amount.

# BLOOMFIELD, May 5 .- Shortly before mean to

day an ammonia machine used for the manufac-ture of ice in the rear of Abram Day's bakery, on Hisamfield avenue, exploded with great force. Mr. Day was testing the machine. The cylinder blew off. Mr. Day narrowly escaped asphysiation. The machine was in a brick building, and the explosion blew a hole six feet in diameter in the front wall and the roof was torn of. The concussion broke all windows in the rear of business places in the vicinity.

#### STEAMSHIP ASHORE. A Vessel Strikes the Coast Near Highlan

Light, Mass.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., May 5 .- A large steamship went ashore at midnight opposite High Head life saving station. The crews of Peaked Hill, Highland, and High Head stations have been summoned, and are hurrying to the scene. A northeast wind with dense fog prevails. The sea is rough.

#### LEXOW INQUISITION.

No Committee Ever Had Such Power to

It is beginning to dawn on the local politicians that the Lexow Greater New York Committee will be about the biggest political machine on wheels this summer. No committee which has ever been sent down here for political purposes was ever endowed with so much power. It can investigate the police or any other department In this city, Brooklyn, or Long Island City. It is not confined to municipal investigation alone. It can pry Into the Sheriff's office, the County Clerk's, or the District Attorney's. The courts, from the Supreme to the City Magistrates', including the General Sessions, and the whole matter of indictments are within its province to investigate. The possibilities of development of this great political power are fully understood by the politicians who control the committee, and some very interesting sessions of that body are likely to be reported.

The anger of the Tammany politicians against Senator Dry Dollar Sullivan, who by his vote in the Senate made the Lexow visitation possible, grows in strength and ardor, and Tim's fellow leaders are daily demanding his scalp.

### THE HON. JIM SHERMAN'S MISHAP.

His Wild Career in a Bicycle School and the Rents in His Trousers, WASHINGTON, May 5.-The Utica constituents

of Representative James Schoolcraft Sherman would have been deeply mortified to-day if they had seen their apple-faced Congressman as he emerged from a training school for bicyclists. Several members of the New York delegation including Representatives Sherman, Hooker, and Fisher, are taking lessons daily. This morning, before Congress met, they were practising, when Mr. Sherman dashed around the circle at high speed, leaving his more timid comrades in

The machine accumulated so much speed that the Utica Congressman could not stop it. There was a brick wall directly in the course the machine was taking. For a few seconds it was difficult for those present to tell whether Mr. Sherman threw the machine or the machine threw Mr. Sherman. However, when he was fished out of the wreck his face was covered with dust and perspiration, and the seat and the left leg of his trousers were torn to an immodest extent. Closely surrounded by his friends, he was escorted to a carriage and conveyed to his apartment for repairs.

### DIED AFTER A LIGHTNING FLASH. Was Mrs. Gleickman a Victim of Fright !-

Two Thunderbolts in Brooklyn. Just after a sharp flash of lightning yesterday afternoon Mrs. Yetta Gleickman, aged 65 years, fell unconscious on the floor at her home, 332 Christopher street, Brooklyn. It was supposed that she had been struck by the lightning, and her Brownsville neighbors were half panic-stricken. Finding that the woman remained unconscious, some of them ran for a physician, but when Dr. Cohen reached the househe found the woman dead. He could find no indications of a stroke of lightning, and he concluded she had died of shock as the result of fright. She had been ill, and had just returned from a visit to the East New York Dispensary.

The Riding and Driving Club's building in Vanderbilt avenue and Sterling place, Brooklyn, was struck by lightning, but \$25 will repair the damage.

The flagpole in front of Button Manufacturer John Dektnell's Swiss cottage in Emmons avenue, Sheepshead Bay, was shattered by the

### lightning. LIGHTNING IN A TROLLEY CAR. It Stuns Two Women and Burns Several Roles in Their Dresses,

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 5.-Lightning struck the roof of an open trolley car of the Brunswick Traction Company while it was passing through George street this afternoon. boit whizzed around the lamp circuit, broke the electric light globes, and sent sparks and shattered glass into the laps of the passengers. Miss Rourke of Milltown and Mrs. McGonigle of Philadelphia were stunned, but soon recovered. They sat directly under the electric lights in the centre of the car and several holes the size of a silver dollar were burned in their dresses.

#### BALFATION ARMY IS ENOUGH. The Use of a Building in Asbury Park Re

ASSURY PARK, May 5.-The American Volunteers want to establish a branch at Asbury Park, and recently they applied to Founder James A. Bradley for permission to use one of his vacant church buildings. In a letter deny-

ing the application, Mr. Bradley wrote: "It is my opinion that a similar organization would very much weaken the Salvation Army in Asbury Park. I do not believe there is room for the Volunteers here at present. In my opinion the cause of religion is not helped by so many religious organizations in places the size of Asbury Park."

### THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE. Harcourt Says Nothing Should Be Allowed

LONDON, May 5.- In his speech at the National Liberal Club to-night Sir William Harcort said that a great majority of the people in the United States and Great Britain were eager for an early and peaceful settlement of the Venezuela question. He confessed that he was impatient that a settlement was so long delayed. It was to settle such questions that diplomacy existed, No personal pride nor diplomatic obstinacy should be allowed to prevent a settlement

#### COLLISION IN CENTRAL PARK. Mrs. Alfred B. Darling of Madison Square Thrown from Her Carriage.

Mrs. Alfred B. Darling of 15 East Twentysixth street went for a drive in Central Park in a victoria yesterday. At the bridge near the menagerie the horses became frightened and dashed up the drive.

The runaway collided with a hansom occupied by Mrs. Langdon, who is stopping at the fifth Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Darling's carriage was overturned and she and her coachman were thrown to the ground. The driver of the hansom was also thrown from his box. Mrs. Langdon kept her seat. Nobody was seriously hurt.

### SLOT-MACHINE FOUNTAINS. Brooklyn's Christian Temperance Women

to Experiment with Them.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Brooklyn has invested in slot machines. City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis han given the union permission to place five autouatic fountains in the vicinity of the City Hall. By dropping a cent into the slot the thirsty cus-tomer will receive a half-pint glass of cherry phosphate. The fountains will be in front of the Municipal building, the Hall of Records, the Arbuckie building, the Post Office, and the Garfield building.

Vermilye & Co. Get All the Bonds Comptroller Fitch awarded yeste. Play to Ver-aliye & Co. the entire lot of bond; bid for on fonday, \$4,039,502.84, at their offer of 104,089.

# KILLED AT A RIFLE RANGE.

A SCHUETZENBUNDER SHOOTS ANA

PRICE TWO CENTS.

OTHER ACCIDENTALLY As Julius Bocher Was Aiming at the Tare

get, Franz Ackermann Passed in Front of the Riffe-He Was but Three Inches from the Muzzle When the Gun Went Off. Franz Ackermann, 52 years old, a boss carpenter, who lived with his three children at 420 West Thirty-seventh street, was shot and instantly killed last night by Julius Balker, a cook, residing at 118 West Twenty-sixth street. The shooting, which was accidental, occurred

in a rifle range in West Thirty-eighth street,

where the members of Central Company No. 1

of the New York Schuetzenbund were as practice. The man who did the shooting was arrested and locked up in the West Thirty-seventh street police station on a charge of homicide. Twenty members of the Schuetzenbund were gathered in by the police, but they were afterward discharged.

Central Company No. 1 of the Schuetzenbund is noted for its sharpshooters. The company has been organized a dozen years. For over eight years the members have been holding meetings in a hall in the rear of John Huras's

saloon, at 340 West Thirty-eighth street.

The meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month. After holding their business meeting in the rear of the saloon, the members hold a beer meeting, each contributing toward the expense of "putting up a keg." Then comes the rifle practice meeting in the basement of the building, where an improvised rifle range has been constructed.

The range is 100 feet long and has two targets, automatically arranged. They are worked

The range is 100 feet long and has two targets, automatically arranged. They are worked by a man pulling a wire beside the man who is shooting, the pulling of the wire bringing into action a sponge that cleans the target.

While twenty members of the company were practisins in the rifle range last night, Franz Ackermann, one of the oldest members of the corps, crossed the range now and then to work the wires connected with the automatic targets.

Julius Boeher began aiming at one of the targets about 11 o'clock. He had a 32-calibre rifle level with his shoulder, when, according to the member's story, Ackermann walked across the range, passing within three inches of the muzzle of the gun just as Boeher pulled the trigger. Ackermann tumbled over on the floor, failing on his face. He had been shot through the head, the built entering the left temple and passing through the man's skull.

When Ackermann fell the twenty members of the corps rushed up stairs, put on their coass, and ran into the street. Boeher laid the rifle of the floor and started after the crowd. No one waited to see how badly Ackermann had been injured.

When the target shooters swarmed into the street they met Policemen McGee and Downing of the West Thirty-seventh street station. One man began to tell the policemen about the shooting and then they all began telling the story. Policeman McGee ran to the corner and telephoned to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. When the ambulance got to the shooting range Ackermann had been dead half an hour. The body was removed to the station house in the patrol wagon, and then the police gathered in the members of the company.

Ten of them admitted having seen the shooting. They were John Hurass of 347 West Thirty-seventh street (Laptain of the company), Frank Weber of 350 West Thirty-seventh street, Julius Bridge of 220 West Thirty-seventh street, Glaptain of the company), Frank Weber of 350 West Thirty-seventh screet, Henry and August Mozel of 409 Ninh avenue, and John Meh of 402 Seventh is to expend the s

avenue.

The police allowed them to go on their promise to appear as witnesses when wanted.

### NO AMERICAN CHURCH ARMY. Episcopal Divines Opposed to the Hadley

For several months many members of the Episcopal clergy and laity of this diocease have discussed the question of the feasibility of effecting a missionary organization, to be called the American Church Army, upon the general lines followed by the Church Army of England and the Salvation Army. A fortnight age Bishop Potter appointed a committee of ministers to take up the question in all its bearings. Henry H. Hadley, superintendent of St. Bara plan which provided for the formation of a quarters in this city. The Bishop of the diocess of New York was to be, with such other Bishops of New York was to be, with such other Bishops as he might select, the governing authority of the army, but the active executive management was to be in the person of a "General" or other commanding officer. The army was to be clad in uniforms, and all officers were to have military titles. Each parish was to organize its own company of the army, and all the companies in a diocess would form a regiment. The use of brass bands in connection with the work of the army was also carnestly advocated.

The committee appointed by Bishop Potter considered the proposition yesterday, and the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Parochial Missions Society regards with interest and sympathy any experimental tests of the value of church army methods which might be made under the authority of St. Bartholomew's Church.

### GAS EXPLOSION FOLLOWS A FIRE, Three Firemen and a Roundsman More op

Three firemen and a roundsman attached to the West Sixty-eighth street station were burned yesterday afternoon by an explosion of gas that followed a fire in a building at Sixtyseventh street and Columbus avenue. They were Roundsman John T. Lake, Foreman James Cosgrove of Engine Company 40, and Firemen Patrick Clark and James Wheeling of his command.

The accident occurred about 4 o'clock. Some one took a light into the cellar of the building where the gas was leaking. An explosion resulted, which was succeeded by a fire. An alarm was rung for the firemen, and the fiames were extinguished after doing \$50 damage to the drug store of James Branigan on the ground floor. After the fire was put out the firemen started to rip up the flooring in the cellar to make sure that there was no flame smouldering beneath it.

Five firemen belonging to Engine Company 40 were doing the work and Houndsman Lake was standing near by when another explosion of gas occurred. Clark was so badly burned that he will be under treatment in Hoosevell dispitual for some time. Foreman Cosprove and Fireman Wheeling will not be able to report for duty for several days. Rundsman Lake escaped with comparatively trivial injuries. one took a light into the cellar of the building

duty for several days. Roundsman Lab caped with comparatively trivial injuries.

THE "BUSTED" MINING EXCHANGE Tweive Mourners and Not Postage Stamps Enough to Call Another Meeting There's but a shirt and a half in all my company-

Col. R. A. Ammon, the surviving Captain-General of the Western brigade, who came here in January to open a mining exchange at 35 and 37 Broadway, and to show "those Easters galoots" how to whoop things up, gathered galoots" how to whoop things up, gathered around him yesterday, in the single room remaining to the exchange, eleven of the faithful to fament because Justice Trian had "bust up" their exchange by appointing Heratio W. Stocker receiver. All had schemes for resuscitating the "busted" concern. One wanted it run as a bucket shop "where we could gamble in all sound investment securities." But nothing came of the receive, and to Ammon, who presided, reared in the fog-hort volce.

"The meeting's adjourned."

"To when "Inquired one of the company.
"To meeting's adjourned. "farre are not chough bestage stamps in the "reduced to call another meeting.

Then the twelve Western fusiteers ambled out to neet "he when."

Burrast, Me., May 5. Benjamin A. Vinal of Winterpart was arraigned toolby before the Belfast indice Court on the charge of killing his brother, Robert A. Vinal. He pleaded not guitty. Horace, his son, who accused his father of the crime, now save the his I rimer statements were hime, and that he was induced to tell the story by neighbors. Loss will make three statements which he has made, all of them different.

Try Arethusa Spring Water, best in the wdris as Company's office, 5th av. and 12d at. adds.